FROM IOWA.

Chercopendence of The N. Y. Tribune. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1858.

There is a quiet repose of animal life in our town quite favorable to the reflective faculties. The end of both sweet and bitter fancies can be chewed without diverted attention. Everybody seems to be "waiting for the wogon," or some more rapid mode of transport; and not a few tarry for the tidal dieturbance which, "taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." We have had some pulsations of life during the Winter. An occasi and load of wheat, the owner whereof, like Ancient Pistol and his leek, sold and swore, and swore and sold at 45 cents the bushel, has kept up the slender faith of many that the old transmutation of products into cash was not at an end. Staid and stately proecssions of full-fed hogs at intervals have traversed our streets; some departing on their Eastern travels, destined for the shining blades of the New-York shambles, while others have the shorter shrift of the local slaughter-house. All of these predes-tined victims have been disposed of; the remnant of the race wait the next fail of mast and the new yield of corn before being drawn into the devouring Dullness reigns at the State Capitol even. In

the dry discussions on Bank bills, Stay laws and County organization, the nascent oratory of the members has parched and withered; there been a single soar of the American Eagle for the last week, and neither metaphor nor trope has been put in harness. The lynching of a horse-thief or the amateur hanging of a suspected murderer would be quite a welcome incident in this hungry

It is now pretty certain that no relief laws will be passed this session. Beyond some favorable legislation on the subject of mortgage redemption, there will be no change in the method of collections.

This is in conformity with the opinions of our best
men. Our embarrassments are of the most temporary character. I speak of this particular section. The proceeds of our late crop, when converted, will pay all our foreign debt. I am quite well aware that this is not true of the whole State, but I am also sure that one more harvest will lift us out, even with all of the read estate purchases at high tide. There are immunerable acres of wild land held on speculation, but it is not our investment, nor shall we share the fortune of the outlay. When our best lands could be entered at eighty cents an acre, not a dellar could be entered at eggley cents an acre, not a dellar could be mesmerized out of the pockets of capitalists; but after all the choice tracts had been culled, there was a con-tagious steeple-chase of all money-holders to get second and third-rate lands at double the Government minimum. It is these dead investments, in many instances by men of small means, that demand relief; but it must be sought in other direcfions than at our Capital. The Commissioners to revise and codify are laboriously at work. There is likely to be an adjourned session to pass upor their exertions some time in the Autumn. Repre sentatives of the Des Moines Company are in presence there for the purpose of making a final adjust ment of all their matters in controversy. This far been squandered, nor do I believe we shall be

able to save the remainder from a comprehensive ab-

Natural history and geography have received each a rade shock in the last ninety days. Dr. Livingstone in his explorations has deposed the imaginary dynasty of the animal kingdom, which has held unquestioned sway since the coronation oath in the Garden of Eden, in both forest and menageric. The lion, to give full credence to his asseveration and experience, has the same disadvantage as a hero with his valet-de-chambre. His courage is not equal to that of the wolf, and his nobility will not ink with the dog. On the contrary, he is a prowling, sneaking poltroon, who "boards round the district," and feeds on the results of the more darcharges, if true, and would justify an action for damaged reputation, for which I have no doubt his tawny majesty could be indemnified in liberal damages, if the defendant could be brought within the jurisdiction of your Metropolitan Courts, where characted rates at a high figure. I still hope that this royal beast will be recognized, as heretofore, as the anointed of the forest kingdom and the Zoological Institute. I the the lion exercised sovereign and manorial rights on this continent, so as to come under the Monroe doctrine, it would be an agreeable pastime for Mr. Buchanan, after the Lecompton Constitution is off his hands, to settle this case of disputed succession.

Your Bayard Taylor has also unsettled our faith in the venerable institution of the Maelstrom. It has an unblemished character for several centuries; and has been communicated to the eye as well as to the ear by a striking cut in Woodbridge's School Geography, representing the enormous funnel, with its fated vessel whirling around in spiral courses to be dashed on the inevitable rock, which is the axis of this "hell of waters." Taking Mr. Taylor's evidence-and his connection with THE TRIBUNE would place him beyond impeachment—this great suck in" is a very second-rate water-power. hardly coming up to a first-class Hell-Gate, and i no match at all for a taut tiller-rope and a stalwar pair of arms. These late discoveries have a tend-ency is to shake our belief in authentic history. I shall begin to distrust the yovages of Sindhal the shall begin to distrust the voyages of Sindbad the Sailor, and have grave doubts of the truth of the story of the Three Calenders.

It is a difficult matter to remove a popular belief.

lowever erroneously based. I have no doubt the lon is as poor a devil as his brother kings of the biped species, and that the Maelstrom is a consin-german of the Bohon Upas, and the Dead Sea goography can afford to lose this as a fact and let it pass into a fiction; but rhetoric cannot be so msguaximous. Orators, born and unborn, must be allowed to cap a climax and round off a sonorous period by ations from the island of Java and the coast

author of the Life of Aaron Burr, siso, has made an effort to modify the settled verdict of the former and present generations on the character of his subject. It is a generous and chivalrous undertaking, conceived with a purpose-which finds sym-pathy and respect with all who have pity for the vicarious victims of apasmodic public virtue. Men have murdered, under the stage arrangements stage arrangements of ten paces, more or less, hair triggers, "one, two, three, fire," and the other machinery of the code honorable, and have died and worms have eaten them, and public odium has paused at the closed coffin. Others have sinued grievously against the softer sex, and have had funeral evations against the softer sex, and have had rune has been a and votice elegies. Fillibustering, too, has been a thriving trade, and what has begun in piracy ha ended in patriotism. The marander on foreign ter-ritory is made the founder of a State, and will claim, in addition to a wife of a state, and will annals, the usual adjuncts of cravons and capyas werd antique and Vermont marble. Aaron Burr was all of these, and nothing more: but he will ait in the pillory of History until Campbell's "Last Man" makes his poetical valedictory to the sun. The charmels of the human race are crowded with these instances, and they are as irreversible as the lot which set them apart to suffer for the sins of a generation.

There is a similar case now under trial at Washington. Mr. Matteson, of your State, is to be the expiatory sacrifice for years of Congressional cor-It is in the knowledge of every intelligent citizen, that votes in both Houses have had a market value like a fat bullock or a bale of cotton. Of what manner of difference is it whether the consideration was a cash payment, or whether the bearer of a halting opinion was kicked by throwing in a lucra-tive Consulship or a trifling Foreign Mission. I do not suppose that the fated last man of a famished boat's crew, who is to furnish food for his companions, has flesh of any more juicy sweetness or s tenderer fiber than those who are to devour him. It is only that the chance fell on him. If Congress is to undergo a purgation, several other gen-tlemen beside Mr. M. must be invited to rejoin their

I ought to have said a word of our social employnents. The intervention of Lent has interrupted a series of fine entertainments given by our Senator elect, of course to the great disappointment of the pleasure-seekers of our settlement. The Senator p a gentiernan of fine cultivation, and his advent at

Washington will be one of great delight to the polferies of our national metropolis.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tottone.
Iowa Crry, March 1, 1858. Spring, or rather March sits first month, according to the calendar), has "come in his a lion," having been introduced to our notice under the auspices of as cold and piercing a wind as one would wish to run against. Last week our Western Meridian complacently fore-told the spredy approach of the plowing season, basing their prophecies upon a few days of warmish weather which "flatted out" our sleighing and sent streams of water down our bills. But Iowa weather, like whi e folks, may truly be termed "very onsertio. spite of the reputation of the State for a genial and in variable climate. A sudden cold snap has placed us

variable climate. A sudden cold snap has placed usagain under icy bonds; the streams aforesaid are all corked up, and the muddy season, which all were fearing, seems to have been postponed indefinitely. The snow, of which article we have had a three weeks' supply, had begun to march off in double quick time under the warm sunshine of last week, so that we are enjoying a betweenly which is neither wheeling nor sleighing; for ruts, whether of frozen mud or ice, form a sort of read to which no vehicle yet invented seems to be adapted.

Sone slight improvement seems to be taking place in financial and commercial matters in the West. Specie is rather more plenty, and Eastorn exchange and currency can now be more easily procured. Our local currency, however, is still in poor shape, city scrip having depreciated 25 per cent, and Florence money being generally in circulation. Merchants begin to feel encouraged, in the hope that the financial fog will soon clear away, and business become remanerative again. The farmersers wearing a lugubrious phiz on account of the present low rates at which produce is selling. Those who curred large stocks of hay, in hope of realizing a furture from its sale this Spring, are chewing the bitter cud of disappointment the meables. in hope of realizing a fertune from its sale this Spring, are chewing the bitter cud of disappointment the needers, instead of transferring the quid to their neighbors cattle. As an instance, I bought to-day for \$2 a stock of hay for which last Fall the owner asked \$25 Sic transit gloria mundi! Wheat is slow of sale a 40 cents. Outs bring from 20 to 25 cents. Corn sell for from 7 to 25 cents—the former price being for sof stuff, fit only for hogs. Stock is selling at pretty low prices, and no more favorable time than this for laying out and stocking farms is likely to be met with for many years to come.

Large calculations are being made upon immigration from the East the coming season, and certainly it

Large calculations are being made upon immigration from the East the coming season, and certainly it would be refreshing once more to see our ho'els filled and our roads well traveled by those who, like the state of empire, "urestscard take their way." The induce ments to agriculturists are greater than to any other class, and all who come with the will to cultivate our fertile prairies, will find a warm welcome awaiting them. Farms are vastly more numerous than farmers, and plenty of land can be obtained here on long leases without other rest than such improvements as sattlers without other rest than such improvements as sattlers. without other rent than such improvements as settlers find it necessary to make. In this way cheap homes can be secured, while both tenant and land-owner realize benefit from the arrangement.

MUDJEEKEEWIS.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE OPENED AT

THE SOUTH. From The N. O. Delta, Feb. 25.
Some startling and significant facts have come to our

knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them, but after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that both duty and policy demand disclosure. The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our countingrooms and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm between the genial French people and our Norman and Huguenot South, an unwritten but hearty, magnanimous and unconquerable league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Although the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, uncork, and pour out on our battered brows the foaming vials of their wrath; although the President may be shocked and embarrarsed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imbrangled, let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hand the law, and opened the African slave trade with the South: that Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other sea-shore States; that in Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and intrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work. The authority on which we make this announce ment is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi, Henry Hughes and some o his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoust's pe uliar facilities for landing and secreting cargoes,

the conveniences of Pearl River as a channel for dis-

tribution, are not overlooked.

The profits of the Mississippi slave-trade are epormons. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. The relate to the operations of the Mississippi slave-trade and are authenticated by operators. It need not b said, in the first place, that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailer, for this is indi-pensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Mississippi coast to Africa and back there must be a captain, supercargo three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first-class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and stand-ing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, ropes, topmasts, and suits of sails. An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the United States flag. The fare of the ship's crew must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is, to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn-meal, rice, and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a slaver requires it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill, and discretion than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned, and reports that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutted the markets, and that in consequence of this the price had fallen to under \$30 a head. The payment, however, must be in gold or sil ver, as the head men will not, as formerly, barter for

We may estimate a cargo to number 700 negroes although many more than that are often carried; but whatever the number, none purchased should be over years of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost \$30 a piece, will amount to \$21,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from \$450 to \$1,200. But if sold for \$500, say, the cargo will net \$350,000. Freely allowing, then, \$150,000 for the entire exs of the voyage, and all possible loss, the prefit of one round voyage will amount to \$200,000. Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the South. We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and, most of all, we now can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing finished.

question is whether, according to Hughes's method. she supply shall be so moi fled fas to be legitimate fair, regular and equal.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. No. 19 HARPER STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, Jan. 5, 1858.

Dran Sin: I am requested by the Committee of the (British) Aborigines Protection Society to express to you the great gratification with which they have learned of the institution in the City of New York of an American Indian Aid Association. During the twenty years of their existence, their attention has been frequently directed to the candition and treatment of the aboriginal inhabitants of the North American continent, and they have often lamented that no society was established in the United States for the purpose of protecting the rights and preventing that no society was established in the United SAC'es for the purpose of protecting the rights and preventing the threatesed extinction of that noble but decaying race. Your Association, happily, supplies that much needed want, and we cordially wish you God speed in the praiseworthy enterprise in which you have em-barked.

Our attention has been very much directed during Our attention has been very much directed during the last twelve months to the condition of the widely conterted and rapidly diminishing Indian population of the Buoson's Bay territories—an area of country occupying half of the North American continent. We brought the Indian question prominently before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in the early part of last year to consider the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to decide upon the propriety of making new arrangements for the government of at least a portion of the vast region over which the fur monopolists have exercised a selfish and despotic rule for a period of nearly cised a selfish and despetic rule for a period of nearly two centuries. When these proposed arrangements are brought before Parliament we shall endeavor to are brought before Parliament we shall endeavor to incorporate in them such provisions for the benefit of the Indians as may be just and desirable. In the course of two or three months I will forward you bound copies of the Society's publication, The Colonial Intelligencer, and you will there find abundant information regarding the Hudson's Bay, and many other aboriginal questions in which we are interested. In the mean while, the inclosed article on the Red River Indians may, perhaps, interest you, and induae your Association to devote some attention to that interesting people. Indeed, the rapid progress of settlement toward Pembina, on the American boundary, renders this particularly desirable. You would render a great favor to us if you would kindly forward, from time to time, information regarding the condition of the Indiana. favor to us if you would kindly forward, from time to time, information regarding the condition of the In-dians on your side of the boundary line, especially of these who tradic in furs. Hoping to have the pleasure

of an early reply,
of the Sarretary of the American Indian Ald Association, as

To the Secretary of the Aberiginal Protection Society, London.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of Jan. 5 was duly received by this Association, and I am instructed to say that we cordially respond to the centiments expressed

by this Association, and I am instructed to say that we cordially respond to the centiments expressed in it.

The wrongs which the Indians of our States and Territories have suffered at the hands of predatory cettlers and Government officials have, during the late years especially, been so numerous and aggravated that it would seem impossible for humane citizens of this country longer to regard them with indifference. Large sections of the virgin soil of our great new West are darkened with the bload of red men, women and children, hunted and slain by reckless adventurers, or mercenary robbers of a helpless and unfriended people. This Association has sprung from a deep sense of the preeminent injustice done to the Indian and of the obligation of the American people to take some measures to avert the doom of extinction which our governmental policy seems hurrying upon this noble race of men. It proposes to introduce methods of civilization which are as yet practically untried among them—chief of which is the preservation of the tribal relation and the exhibition of associative industry by settlers within the domain of each tribe. It is our purpose to endeavor to engage in this service those only who are fitted for it by benevolence, purity and intelligence. Believing, as we do, that every man and woman who has power to do any useful thing in this world, is quite likely to be provinged of newer to do some one thing more effipossessed of power to do some one thing more effi-ciently and wisely than any other, we would choose for our missionaries of industry, morality and religion the persons whom nature as well as education have fitted for the exercise of the missionaries. do any useful thing in this world, is quite likely to

the persons whom nature as well as education have fitted for the exercise of the missionary function.

Our tribes would have wealth enough of their own as soon as an honest, saving system of dealing with them could be inaugurated to carry forward liberal plans for their improvement.

The disbursements of the Indian Department, to-

The disbursements of the Indian Department, together with the vast amount expended in frontier wars
and military establishments, which under a more genial system would not be necessary, amounts to millions annually. And if these large sums could be
wisely applied for their benefit, instead of being drawn
nto the hands of rapacious traders, and of adventurers who hang upon the footsteps of the disbursing
agents as indefatigably as hungry vultures follow the
red trail of the wounded hart, it would, in a few years,
rear up around them comfortable homes, and convert
the wastes where now they starve, and grow demoniac
under a burning sense of wrong, into blooming and
tertile fields. ertile fields.

That the Indian is capable of realizing and enjoying

this condition, is abundantly proved by the success of some of the more fortuna e tribes in developing among themselves. Witness, among others, the Cherokees and Choctaws, as well as some of the New-York Indians, who have rich and cultivated domains in the western part of this State.

We believe the Indian fully capable of saving him-

We believe the Indian fully capable of saving amiself, if afforded any fair opportunity to do so; and thus believing, we totally reject the Atheistic idea which accens to prevail among very many good and in ellipsent persons, that the race is doomed to extinction. Undoubtedly, if the spirit of our civilization should continue to be selfish in a paramount degree, all that is not strong enough to contend successfully with it, or serviceable enough to its lower interests to be worth preserving in a mercenary point of view, would be doemed to perish before it; but we hold a better faith

docmed to perish before it; but we hold a better fail in its purposes, and a higher hope of its fruits.

We beg to acknowledge your kindness in forwarding the very interesting statements respecting the Red River Indians, inclosed in your letter. Our city was visited during the Winter of '56-7 by a Missionary Indian from that region, whose reports of the condition and wants of his people entirely harmonized with what is there set forth. And while our attention as an what is there set forth. And want our streams as a Association, within the United States, will properly be first directed to those tribes over whose interests we may hope to exercise a beneficent influence, we shall may hope to exercise a beneficent influence, we shall not the less cordially receive any information you may be able to send us of work done in those remote fields which we hope also to enter as soon as we shall have gathered to curselves the power that will sustain us

tion, so far as it may be practicable, between your Society and ours, I beg to assure you, on behalf of the Committe, of our cordial appreciation of and sympathy with your plans, and to subscribe myself, a great respect, yours truly, ELIZA W. FARSHAM.

See York Feb. 27, 1888. Chairman of Committee

STATE SALARIES.

MR. BRANDRETH'S BILL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sire: In your editorial remarks this morning upon Senator Brandreth's bill relative to the salaries of State officers, you charge " Messrs, Tucker, Church Vanderpoel, Tremain, Jaycox, and others" (whom you choose, without authority, to consider the originators of the measure,) with "going in for doubling their own salaries." You do injustice "doubling their own salaries." You do injustice both to them and to Senator Brandreth. By consulting the State Constitution you will find that the salaries of State efficers cannot be increased during their respective terms of office. And by consulting Senator Brandreth's bill you will find that it is drawn in strict accordance with the Constitution, since it does not, by its terms, propose to raise the salaries of Messrs. King, Seamen, Tucker, Church, Vanderpoel, Tremain, Benton, and others, but the salaries of their successors in office.

Remarks-" T." is correct in saying that the Constitution forbids the taking effect of such an increase of salaries as Dr. B. proposes during the official term of those in place when it is enacted; hence it is clear that the present State Officers do not expect to double their salaries during this year or next. But it is a very fair presumption that these lucky incumbents do not expect to retire at the earliest possible moment; so that hey have very clearly a contingent interest in the passage of Brandreth's bill. Does any one believe that it has been framed and submitted without consulting them? Or that they (or most of them) are not desirous of its passage! Who but the willfully blind can fail to understand that this bill has backers behind Dr. Brandreth, and that those backers (or some of them) expect to be personally benefited by it! We cherish doubt on the subject. And, having none, we choose o look beyond the instrument to the principals, and hold them to a just accountability. When the salaries of high officers of State are doubled in opposition to their own wishes, the Millennium will be at least baif A FRIENDLY WARNING.

THE HON. F. WOOD ADMONISHES HIS
CRIFICS.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1858.

To Meser, Houser Granish & Co.:
GISTIEMIS—We address you as the counsel of Mr.
Fernando Wood
He has submitted to our examination a file of The

He has submitted to our examination of the New-York Trische for some time part, and we there find many articles of a libetons character against him. We have examined into the facts in respect to which We have examined into the facts in respect to which your charges have been made, and it is apparent to us and to our client, that your language toward him is without defense or justification, and that you are liable to prosecution therefor, both civilly and criminally. We address you this note by Mr. Wood's direction, in order to apprize you of his intention to resort to the Courts for redress unless such resort shall be pre-

ented on your part.

vented on your part.

So long as he was a public officer, or a candidate for office, he was willing to submit to the fullest examination of his private or public character which the Press might claim as its privilege, even to the extent of an abuse of the privilege, trusting to the integrity of his conduct, open and before the world, as an adequate protection to him sooner or later. He therefore, in his desire to avoid the annoyance of a libel suit, omitted to account the invitation you have so often tendered

nes cestre to avoid the annoyance of a libel suit, omitted to accept the invitation you have so often tendered
nim, of resorting to the Courts for protection.

Now, however, that he is withdrawn from public
office, he is deprived of the protection which the publicity of his conduct might afford him, and as he observes that you persist in your libelous assaults upon licity of his conduct might afford him, and as a co-serves that you persist in your libelous assaults upon him even after his retirement and while he is no can-didate for any official station, he is driven by necessity, arising out of your continued attacks upon his charac-ter and conduct, to take the only measure left to him. ter and conduct, to take the only measure left to him.

He cannot submit to a continuance of your assaults upon him. But desirous now as formerly to avoid the annoyator, expense and trouble of a resort to the Courts, he directs us to communicate to you his intention in that respect, in the hope that you will see the propriety of saving him, as you alone can, from the necessity of that recort.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient arrange.

GILSPAT DEAN,
J. W. EDMONDS.

All right. We are much obliged by this admonition, to which we shall pay all the regard it deserves. But we may be allowed to suggest that Mr. Wood ought to take his friends in proper order. Before he sues the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE, let him first prosecute Mr. E. E. Marvine. When he has got a swinging verlict against that gentleman, he can perhaps undertake our case with greater advantage.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
FRIDAY, March 5.—The Death of Commodore Perry,—Mayor Tiemann called a Special Session of the Aldermen. Aid, Wm. Tucker took the chair, but a quorum not being present the Board was declared adourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. FRIDAY, March 5.—The Board met at 5 o'clock, he President, Mr. Haswellt, in the Chair. The following business was transacted:

the President, Mr. Haswell, in the Chair.

The folk wing business was transacted:

Petitions—Of owners of property in Allen street for a sewer between Stanton and Heuston streets, of owners of property in Forty-ninth street for a sewer between Second and Third avenues. Referred.

Legislation at Albany Affecting the City.—The Committee on Law Department reported upon the subject of the legislation at Albany in relation to the city, in accordance with the Message of the Mayor. Appended to the report was the following resolution, which the Committee recommended for adoption:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Caposation of the City of New York be and he is berely directed to daw up without delay a proper memorial to be presented to the State Legislature protesting against the passage of any bill or bills of a purely local character as respects this city without the same be applied for or assented to by the Common Council unless urgent and substantial public reasons require otherwise. Adopted.

Widening Reade street.—The Committee on Streets reported that there was no action required upon the subject. Adopted.

M. Bernerick Departmen.—The Committee on Fig.

subject of the petition to suspend the widening Reade street. Adopted.

Mr. Barrow's Donation.—The Committee on Finance reported in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in the disposition of the donation of Silas E. Burrows of \$500, to the poor of New York. Adopted.

Paeng New Bowery.—The Committee on Streets reported in favor of awarding the contract for paving the New Bowery to John B. Morrell. Laid over.

Cleaning Streets.—The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the subject of cleaning the streets of the city, reported in favor of letting out the cleaning of the streets of the city under a general contract for five years. The following resolution was appended to the report:

o the report:
Resoured, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby author,
eed and directed to advertise for proposals for leading the streets
the city for a term of five years, and return said proposals and
penications to the Common Council for confirmation.

Adopted.

Death of Com. Perry.—A message was received from Mayor Tiemann announcing the death of Com. Perry, and suggesting that the Common Council take such action as would suitably testify the public sorrow. A Committee, consisting of Mesars. Arcularias, Cross. Van Tine, Bickford and Webb, was appointed to make the recessary arrangements in relation to attending the funeral of the deceased.

Fay of the Common Council.—The question of the pay of the Common Council came up for consideration. After some discussion, in which several of the

members stated that unless they be paid \$1,000 each the city might be deprived of their valuable services, it was passed, over Mayor Tiemann's veto, by a vote of 18 to 3—Mesers. Webb, Ross and Galpin voting in the negative.

Having done their part toward securing an increase of salaries, and the business of the evening being completed, the Board adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Com. Perry, to meet on Monday next in their new chamber.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible Heuse, Astor Flace, on Thursday, the 4th inst., the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Benjamin L. Swan, Wm. B. Crosby and Francis

Benjamin L. Swan, Wm. B. Croeby and Francis Hall, esqus.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which four are in Missouri, one in Wisconsin, one in Maine and one in Oregon Territory.

Cammunications were presented, showing the progress of the work at home, especially in Missouri and Oregon; an interesting letter in regard to supplying the sailors and soldiers of the United States with the Bible; from the Rev. R. S. Maclay, of Fuh Chau, China, with an account of the expenditure of funds received from this Society for publishing the Scriptures; and from the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of the same place, with encouraging statements as to the progress place, with encouraging statements as to the progress of the work: from the Rev. I. G. Bliss, the Society's Agent in the Levant, stating his safe arrival at Con-stantinople; from the Rev. Dr. Perkins, in Opporniah,

stantinopie; from the Rev. Dr. Perkins, in Ooroomaah, stating the progress of the translation of the Old Testament into Modern Syriac, and requesting an appropriation for publishing the New Testament so soon as the Old shall be completed; from the Hen. Walter Lowrie, asking funds to print the Scriptures in China and India, and Siam: and from the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, of Beyrout, asking funds for publishing the New Testament in Arabic, with vowel points, for the Mohammedans. These applications were referred to an appropriate Committee.

Grante of books were made to missionaries, for disbooks were made to missionaries, for dis-

Grants of books were made to infesionaries, for distribution in China; to the German Inner Mission, for distribution at Rotterdam, Holland; to the Baptist Publication Society, for Havti, W. I.: books for distribution in Kansas: to auxiliaries and individuals, for poor and needy parts of our own country; and foor volumes for the bland.

THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

On Thursday evening the Rev. S. P. Pratt delivered a lecture on the Physiology and Psychology of Alcoholic Stimulants, for the benefit of the Nathus Bangs Mission Church, in the Washington-averue Methodist Episcepal Church, in Brooklys.

He commenced by stating that it was a common saying that the world was made for man. Wheher, in the strict sense, this was true or not, there were certainly mutual adaptations which proved something more than casual connections or accidental resisions.

certainly include adaptations which proved something more than casual connections or accidental resistions. Nature abounded with substances calculated to nourlish and build up the system wasted by the activities of life, just as the human frame itself was filled with organs designed to transform those substances into the nutritive supporters of animal existence. It was only the organized portions of matter, bowever, that was easily and the transformation. The negrants of the organized portions of matter, bowever, that was capable of this transformation. The morganic or mineral kingdom might furnish the basis of vegetable life, but it was only the organized vegetable kingdom that furnished the elements of animal sustenance. All vegetables were condensed and solidified cases, viz: carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. The alimentary principles of food were divided into two classes: 1. Non-nitrogenized substances: 2. Nitrogenized substances. The last of these only formed desh. The first were only elements of respiration, to be burned for animal beat.

The lecturer proceeded to review the human frame,

be burned for animal hear.

The lecturer proceeded to review the human frame, and for the sake of making his arguments plain to every comprehension, treated it simply as a hiving machine—a self-feeding and self-moving machine. The modus operands of the heart, the arteries, veins and larges; the stomach, liver and almentary cancal; the brain and nerves of sensation and motion, were

ably explained. He then described the process of notrition at some length. He also showed the principles upon which respiration was established and carried on in the system.

Alcohol was constituted of four parts carbon, six parts hydrogen and two parts oxygen. It was not a growth, but a decomposition. Viewing it in its constituent elements, it might be considered as a powerful supporter of combastion, but not in anywise nutritive. supporter of combustion, but not in anywise nutritive. Having duly exhibited the nature and powers of alcohol, the lecturer proceeded to consider its influence upon the various active duties or functions of the

I. The influence of alcohol on digestion. He showed In the influence of account on algestion. The shows the gastric juice, in its twofold composition of acid and pepsin, was obstructed in its action by alcohol: first, by the precipitation of the pepsin; and second, if adultered with alkali strongly, by the neutralization of the acid; were it not immediately forced from the stomach, the man would starve in spite of final.

Sood.

II. The influence of alcohol on the circulation was II. The influence of alcohol on the circulation was next viewed. It stimulated the absorbents of the stomach. It caught up the villainous intruder, and forced it at once into the circulation. It next went to the heart, and that, fired with indignation, so to speak, hurls volume after volume of blood in maddened speed through the system. It next works upon the tissues. Alcohol, having thus done its destructive work upon the outposts, proceeds to act in still another share.

work upon the outposts, proceeds to act in still another shape.

III. The Influence of Alcohol on Respiration. The carbonated or poisoned blood of the vains was changed in the lungs to oxygenated arterial blood. Alcohol carbonated all blood, left the waste matter in the system, and continually added to it. Alcohol and prussic acid had the same effect upon the blood. It always carbonated the blood, and never oxygenated anything with which it came in contact. It induced the system to receive contagion and disease. It made its attacks not in the character of a visitant, but, with the most diabolical antipathy, arrogated the legitimate powers of the functions, and became a constituent part of the system. Some poisons attacked certain parts of the system, and were confined in their action to those parts only, but alcohol applied itself in every form, and to all the functions of the body; went direct and opened assault upon the seat of manhood—the throne of reason and of mind—the brain, and made an alcoholic brain. It went there, not merely as a visitant, but as a constituent part of it. It went to the very top of the brain, attacked the cerebrum, hence the moral faculties became impaired, and thus worked downward until, attacking the respiration, it laid prostrate the powers of the man, and left him a physical and moral wreck.

In reference to the influence of alcohol psycologically, the lecturer repaired to the mind. The influence of alcohol upon the mind was the most disastrous of all, although direful the consequence of its influence on the physical constitution. Having produced disoder throughout the functions, mental disorder comes but to relieve the drunkard of his responsibility to society, for he is insane. His voluntary control over his own mind and will have been superceded by insanity, for when a man through weakness loses this control of the mind he has become insane. The very presence of this stimulant is a bid for the majesty of the soul. Its remaining energies might exhaust themselves in the effort to hape. III. The Influence of Alcohol on Respiration. The

resistance. The subservient elements had refused longer to act in unison with the soul, and with its authority and power thus impaired, it was at the mercy of a weakend will a rebelious constituency; it had become usels as and made the man irresponsible.

Society was responsible for the ruin of such a man. Should be slay his fellow, and be tried, convicted and hung for the deed, society would be his murderer, in-amuch as when he had become irresponsible, instine, it refused to throw around him that protection which it refused to throw around that hat protection which was warranted in all cases of insanity. It was not likely that any remedy would soon be applied for this evil. Society was averse to the task of undertaking such a responsibility; but before long we should have to appear before a tribunal when justice should be dispensed upon principles very different to those with which we were so accustomed in this evil time. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer; the choir sung an anthem, and the select, but not numerous congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The History of Ireland. By Thomas Moore, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Edward Dunisan & Brother.

The American Educational Year-Book for 1258. Boston: James Robinson & Co.
Orients and Western Siberia. By Thomas Witlam Atkinson. 8vo. pp. 883. Harper & Brothers.
The Works of Tactinu. (The Oxford Translation Revised, with Notes.) 2 vols. 12mo. The Same.
The English Language in its Elements and Forms. By William C. Fowler. Immo. pp. 381. The Same.
Elementsy German Reader. 8v. the Rev. L. W. Heydenreich. 12mo. pp. 164. D. Appleton & Co.
Abidament of the Debstee of Congress. Vol. VI. 8vo. pp. 744. The Same.

Same.
Principles of Social Science. By H. C. Carey. 2vo. pp. 474. J.
B. Lippincott & Co.
A New Method of Learning the German Lancuage. By W. H.
Woodbury. 12mo. pp. 525. Ivison & Phinney.

CITY ITEMS.

Winter is here in earnest. March comes in like a very large and savage lion, and according to the old saw should go out like a very small and meak lamb. Yesterday was the most inclement day of the season and up to midnight there was no abatement of the severity. It was a chear day, but windy and so cold that the sun could make no impression upon the ice.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.-The third concert of the present season takes place this evening at the Academof Music. Madame d'Angri, Mr. William Mason (piane and M. Kiefer (clarionet), will assist on this occasion The orchestra pieces to be performed are a Symphony by Ferdinand Hiller; "Coriolanus" overture by Beethoven, and the overture to "Faust" by Lind painter. Conductor, Mr. Theo, Eisfeld.

Mr. Henry Wentworth Monk, author of a new system of interpreting the book of Revelations, will lecture at Botanic Hall, at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening next. Subject: " God and Man."

Judge J. W. Borden, of Fort Wayne, Ind., sails to day in the Moses Taylor with his family. He coes out as U. S. Commissioner to the Mawalian Islands.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The steamer Edwin, which, during the Sammer, plied between this city and Nyack, has been refitted as an ice-boat, and again placed on the route, extending her trips to Haverstraw, touching at all important intermediate

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF COMMODORE PLARY, -The Municipal national colors on the City Hall and other public buildings, and on the shipping in the has bor were at balf-mast yesterday, in respect to the memory of Commodore Perry. The violence of the wind has forn the City Hall flags almost to shreds The funeral of the Commodore will take place from his late residence, No. 38 West Thirty-second street. at 34 o'clock, and at St. Mark's Church, at 4 this after

In token of their appreciation of the eminent public services and the private worth of the deceased, the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body. The Chamber of Commerce have also resolved to at tend the funeral in a body, as a mark of their apprecia tion of the services performed by the deceased for the advantage of American commerce in Japan and else-

Brigadier General Hall will detail the Seventh Regi ment to act as funeral escort upon the occasion. The officers of the Division not on duty are requested to meet at the Assembly Rooms in Thirty-second, street a few doors west of Fourth avenue, in full uniform with the usual badges of mourning, for the purpose of uniting in the funeral procession.

The Breadway Association make praiseworthy efforts to clean the great thoroughfare. Ever since the first now there has been an embargo laid upon the machines that were wont to rumble up and down the street every night. Mr. Smith, the contractor, is any ous to put them in motion again, and is naturally disressed at the determined refusal of the snow and ice n the roadway to melt. Near a hundred bushels of salt, more or less, have been sown to good purpose; but at last the Association and their contractor have determined to finish the job without the aid of a thaw. For several nights, numbers of workmen with carts have been employed, and many loads of ice, enow and

dirt have been carted off to the dumping grounds. Jus now the cold weather has stopped operations, bet a few warm days will secure a clean street.

HYNN TO ST. STEPHEN. - The following hymn is to be surg at the Grand Concert to be given on Suning evening next at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eight street. The music has been composed expressly to this occasion by the talented Macetro, Signor Album

INTO A S. STEFANO.

BY THE REV. DR. CUMMINGS.

CORO. Pate piano al podro Levita
Banditore del Santo Vangelo;
Fate piano achi primo nel ciela
Del martirio la palma rech.
Gente novra lu un orbe movello
Rinnoviamo i fedeli concenti.
Che fin tutte l'estal: a le ponti.
Dé redenti la turba e cheggio.

Chiaro lume dall' alto discende Chiaro lume dall' arto discondina Balemando sul vulto a quel pio. Che la colpa del popol di Dio Ripremdeva con santo crisor. Vazi sono i falifici detti. Sono vane del ciel a le prove Codo nembo di sassi di plave Sovra il capo del sinato che mi cono. Pate planto, &c.

Fate planes, acc.

Socio.

Ecce tinta è di sangue la stola
Che fa bella la Sposa di Christo,
Ed un juno di gemiti misto
Benedice li risotto Signot.
Ma per Vanre una mite preghiera
Sorge, vola sili altiesmo tromb
Implorando al delitto persiono
In accenti di pace, d'amor.
CORO.

Fate planes, &c.

Translation of the foregoing by Mrs. Botta (Miss Anna C. Lynch)
CHORUS.

All hail to the fearless Champion
Who the martyr's crown first wore! Who first to the Courts of Heaven The paim of the martyr bore! From the shores of this yast New World

Thich resounds through the Ages past
Which resounds through the Ages past
Which the future shall prolong. on the brow of the youthful Saint
There streams a heavenly light
As his words of stern rebuke
Are spoken with fearful might.
But vain is the smile of Heaven,
The prophetic words are in vain;
A shower of stones is hurled,
And the man of God is slain.
CHORE'S.

Lo! the stole of the bride of Christ Wears a deep and crimeon stain, And the hymn to her risen Lord Is saddened with notes of pain. Is saddened with notes of pain.
But the martyr's dying breath,
As it floats through the air above,
Implores mercy for his foes
In the tones of peace and love.
CHORUS,
All hail, &c.

FUNERAL OF MISS LEWIS. - The funeral service of Miss Sarah L. Lewis, the young teacher who died a-cently of burns received in the Eighteenth-itest School, were performed yesterday afternoon in the Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church. The edifice was deasely througed with the friends and fellow-teachers of th deceased and the members of the congregation. The choir, of which she was recently a member, opened the services by singing the appropriate hymn:

Sister, thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the Sammer's breeze." Dr. Burchard then read scriptural selections said

to the occasion, such as "I know that my Redeeme liveth" and "Blessed are they that die in the Lord" Another hymn was sung by the choir, followed by De Burchard, who preached the faneral discourse. He text was: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour st " ye hath not seen the Son of Man cometh." The semon lasted nearly two hours, during which the vad congregation manifested the most profound attention. The reverend gentleman read some very interesting passages from the diary of the deceased to show her spiritual condition. The record extended from the % of January last back to the latter part of the year 1866, when she was first led to make a public profession of her faith in Christ Jesus. During the reading of this interesting memorial, the sympathies of the congregation were intensely wrought upon, and frequently the voice of the preacher was overpowered by the general motion. From the passages which were read, it was vident that the lamested lady followed her Savior, and relied upon his saving grace with a pure, simple, childlike faith, most beautiful to behold. In her dying usments, though her physical sufferings were the mos ntense conceivable, she never doubted nor faltered for moment in her implicit reliance upon Divine mery, ut calmly bere up to the last, and passed away in rm hope of an everlasting life. Her parting view o her sorrowing brothers and sisters were "You will meet me in Heaven." When the fureral act were over, the congregation took a farewell their deceased friend, and departed, the remains wer

burying-place ten miles behind Newburgh. VETERANS OF 1812.-The Veteran Corps of 1812, Col. Raymond presiding, met last evening, at the Mercer House. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mayer Tiemann for the cordial reception which he to the Veterans on Washington's Birthday, and Cour cilman John Van Tine, for the solid comforts which be provided for them, at his own expense, on that occusion. A letter from the Hon. John Kelly, M. C., wa read. It stated that the bill before Congress conferring a pension on the Veterans of 1812, and their widows, was the special order for the third Monday in March So far as Mr. Kelly could learn, the bill would probably

replaced in the hearse, and the more immediate

mourners followed to the Hudson River Refree

Denot. The deceased will be interred in the famile

The Veterans agreed to attend the funeral of Commodore Perry to-day. CHILDREN's HOSPITAL.-There is a movement for

the permanent establishment of a hospital for children in this city, cotemporaneous with the similar movement advocated by Charles Dickens in London. This charity appeals almost irresistibly to every heart It is sad indeed to think of the sufferings of the sick children of the poor, lingering in ill-ventilated gar-rets or cellars, with scanty and unwholesome fool, miserable beds, and little or no attention from doe tors or nurses. The establishment of a hospital a which such young suffers may be placed, and when they will receive proper treatment, is one of the best projects which benevolence has ever devised, and we are glad to learn that it is likely to be well sup ported. The following donations toward furnishing the new building for this purpose, in Fifty-first street, have been recently acknowledged:

city are expressing their interest by sewing for the Children's Hospital, and helping to provide sheets and

THE FREE DINING SALOON,-Mr. J. W. Parmet still keeps his free Eating-House in full operation & No. 47 Ludlow street. The various notices of the Press, and the increase of want, with the coming of of the present cold weather, have brought a great rush of customers to his gratuitous establishment. The average of hungry persons daily is over 1,500; and on every day this week more than 1,700 people have been fed at this house. There are 185 gailons of soop, and two barrels of flour consumed daily, beside hame, beans, potatoes and other sub-tantials. Since the 288 of February an evening meal has been served at 85 p. m., at which there has been a regular attendance about 150 nightly.

The examination in the libel case of Busteed against Carr, was concluded yesterday morning before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court-The magistrate decided to hold the accased, and sent the papers to the Sessions.

DEATH OF A KNICKPREOCKER,-Christian Couenhoven died on the 21st ult., aged 80 years. Mr. Couenhoven was descended from our oldest Dutch fami-